



1,700 Employees Score Big Gains At Dominion Stores in Ontario

— Page 8

Win Strike at 60-Store Vim Chain

— Page 5

Fine Pact for 1,800 at Post Cereals Brings 11c to 19c Wage Increases

— Page 6

Victory in Birmingham Bakery Strike

— Page 7

Unemployment Still Serious As Workers' Productivity Soars

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A spectacular increase in the American worker's productivity in the last few months is keeping unemployment high despite the partial recovery from the recession, according to the current issue of AFL-CIO Economic Trends and Outlook. Business is reaping the fruit of its investment of billions of dollars in new plant and equipment over the past couple of years in terms of a sensational jump in output that has enabled it to recover 80 percent of the ground lost at the depth of the economic turndown, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research publication says.

Employment, on the other hand, has moved up only 19 percent in manufacturing, which was hardest hit by the decline, and but 25 percent in all non-farm employment, the publication says.

The jump in production, it continues, also helps to explain why production costs are moving down "and why profits are moving up rapidly from their recession low points in the first quarter of the year."

"This unbalanced economic condition—high unemployment, increasing profits and booming stock prices—is a threat to a continuation of the pickup," it warns.

"High levels of unemployment in the months ahead can slow down or even, possibly, halt the economic upturn. What is needed is a continuing rapid pick-up in buying power, sales and output to provide job opportunities for all Americans who are able and willing to work."

Economic Trends points out that the drop in industrial production was 13 percent between September 1957 and April 1958. During the same period jobs plumb-

meted by 2.4 million. In addition, millions of workers were on three or four-day work-weeks. The number of unemployed rose from 4.3 percent of the work force in August 1957 to 7.5 percent in April 1958.

The pick-up, the publication shows, started last April. Since then production has soared 9 percent—or 80 percent

of the loss between August 1957 and April 1958.

During the same period, only 600,000 of the 2.4 million non-farm jobs that had vanished at the depth of the recession were recovered, or 25 percent of the loss. In manufacturing, the pick-up was only 300,000 of the 1.6 million jobs lost, or 19 percent.

'Record' Again Wins Award

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The 1958 convention of the AFL-CIO International Labor Press Association opened at the Washington Hotel here Nov. 21, as this issue of *The Record* went to press. Several hundred labor editors were slated to participate in the three-day Convention.

A high point of each ILPA convention is the awarding of prizes in the annual ILPA Labor Press Contest. Once again this year, as in the two previous contests, the RWDSU Record has been notified that it is among the prizewinners. In 1956, the first year *The Record* was entered in the contest, it won an award for features and a special commendation. The following year, it won the most coveted award of all, first prize for general editorial excellence among all International union newspapers.

Rules adopted last year prohibit a prizewinning publication from competing in the same category the following year. Thus *The Record* was ineligible for the big prize for 1958.

Two other publications which have been notified that they are winners are published by RWDSU locals. One is "1199 Drug News," publication of Retail Drug Employees Local 1199, New York, which won awards in several categories in both previous contests. The other is "338 News," published by Retail Employees Local 338, also in New York.

Final Push Urged for COPE Drive

With the total collected in the RWDSU's Dollars-for-COPE drive just short of \$25,000, officers of the International called for a big final push during the next month or so to put the campaign over the top. The goal: to beat the 1956 figure of \$30,000.

Pres. Max Greenberg noted that while the list of locals which have raised funds is an impressive one, there are still many RWDSU locals throughout the U.S. which have not yet turned in COPE collections. He also pointed out that the list below does not include Canadian locals, which conduct a separate drive under the auspices of the Canadian Labor Congress.

All locals are urged to turn in COPE contributions as quickly as possible. Remember: lucky COPE receipt holders are eligible to win the valuable prizes being awarded by the RWDSU at the end of the drive. Prizes for contributors will be matched by identical prizes for the solicitors whose names appear on the contributors' receipts.

Local	City	Amount	Local	City	Amount
18	New York City	\$ 800.00	338	New York City	3,000.00
21	Huntington, W. Va.	75.00	353	Indianapolis, Ind.	26.00
26	Suffolk, Va.	87.00	379	Columbus, Ohio	1,000.00
29	Indianapolis, Ind.	72.00	383	Flint, Mich.	92.00
50	New York City	690.00	386	Grand Rapids, Mich.	93.50
60	Leominster, Mass.	170.50	390	Cincinnati, Ohio	150.00
61	Leominster, Mass.	170.50	432	Kansas City, Mo.	6.00
District 65, N.Y.C.	4,000.00	411	Burlington, Vt.	33.00	
66	Nashua, N.H.	100.00	442	Providence, R. I.	206.00
76	Philadelphia, Pa.	44.50	443	Mason, Mich.	15.00
87	Saginaw, Mich.	103.50			
99	Boston, Mass.	40.00			
108	Newark, N.J.	1,000.00			
110	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	56.00			
125	St. Joseph, Mo.	69.00			
143	Buffalo, N.Y.	100.00			
147	New York City	1,000.00			
149	Glendale, W. Va.	200.00			
173	Boston, Mass.	85.00			
184L	Kansas City, Kans.	464.00			
193	New York City	40.00			
226	Trenton, N.J.	150.00			
228	Bristol, Pa.	105.00			
256	Norwood, Ohio	330.03			
260	New York City	96.00			
262	Newark, N.J.	200.00			
273	So. Bend, Ind.	35.00			
277	Dillonvale, Ohio	33.00			
280	Wheeling, W. Va.	54.20			
287	New York City	500.00			
293	Providence, R. I.	10.00			
300	Providence, R. I.	58.00			
301	Newark, N.J.	75.00			
305	Mt. Vernon, N.Y.	500.00			
313	Denville, N.J.	25.00			
315	Atlanta, Ga.	71.00			



"THAT COPE DOLLAR WAS
THE BEST INVESTMENT
EVER MADE!"

Local	City	Amount
444	Quincy, Mass.	35.00
479	Milton, Vt.	50.00
484	Sheridan, Mich.	9.00
491	Kansas City, Mo.	13.00
503	New Orleans, La.	12.00
512	Indianapolis, Ind.	3.00
513	Boston, Mass.	199.00
515	Springfield, Mass.	26.00
520	Hartford, Conn.	5.00
530	Fremont, Mich.	76.00
566	Springfield, Mass.	26.00
573	White River J'n., Vt.	37.00
574	New York City	90.00
580A	Everett, Mass.	22.00
584	Camden, N. J.	25.00
584A	Newton, Mass.	68.00
585	New York City	30.00
610	Boston, Mass.	45.00
612	Huntington, W. Va.	116.00
670	New York City	30.00
705	Holland, Mich.	17.00
721	New York City	500.00
725	Camden, N. J.	20.00
770	West Chester, Pa.	50.00
780	New York City	100.00
815	Battle Creek, Mich.	89.00
850	Girard, Pa.	430.00
853	New York City	148.00
860	Waterloo, Iowa	9.00
880	Springfield, Ohio	37.00
906	New York City	1,250.00
923	New York City	195.00
970	Ottawa, Ill.	7.50
940	McKeesport, Pa.	18.00
1010	Miami, Fla.	20.00
1020	Orlando, Fla.	85.00
1025	Orlando, Fla.	10.57
1034	Philadelphia, Pa.	398.00
1064	Detroit, Mich.	380.00
1102	New York City	300.00
1104	Pottstown, Pa.	60.00
1125	New York City	157.00
1166	Pittsburgh, Pa.	18.00
1199	New York City	1,500.00
1268	New York City	750.00
1718	Berlin, Pa.	70.00
1801	Akron, Ohio	41.00
Unorg.	Maryville, Tenn.	18.00
Bay State Council, Mass.		51.00
Chicago Jt. Bd., Ill.		1,006.00
NEJB, Mass.		85.00

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in
this
issue

Labor News Roundup	4
T-H Strikes Again	4
N.Y. and Northeast	5
The Midwest	6
The South	7
Canada	8
Why R-T-W Lost	9
Joe Hill Play Opens	10
How-to Protect Your Social Security Rights	11
Too Many Vitamins?	12
Hospital Workers Organize	13
Jane Goodsell Column	14
Recipe, Pattern	14
Humor, Cartoons	15

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401

LABOR ASKS NEW CONGRESS ENACT LEGISLATION THE PEOPLE VOTED FOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American labor, heartened by the election of liberal congressmen, senators and governors, and the smashing defeat of "right-to-work" proposals in five states, has called on the new 86th Congress to "give the people the program for which they have voted."

That program, said the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, includes top priority for passage of constructive anti-corruption legislation, an overhaul of the Taft-Hartley Act, and broad progress on the social welfare front.

"The time is ripe," the council asserted, "for bold forward steps for the welfare of America."

The council, meeting in Washington two days after the election, read the results of the balloting as a repudiation of those "political leaders who have little faith in the dynamic character of the American economy" and of those attempting to "beguile the American public into believing that the problem of corruption could be met only by legislation designed to destroy the trade union movement."

Of the defeat of the "right-to-work" proposals, the council declared that the "voters' emphatic repudiation of these laws is a clear mandate to the Congress to end this flank attack on labor."

Pointing to continuing unemployment levels at the 4,000,000 mark in the midst of high business profits and a booming stock market, the AFL-CIO leaders declared:

"We believe that the time is ripe for bold forward steps for the welfare of America. Specifically the voters called for an end to recession and mass unemployment. They called for broad progress on the social welfare front."

10-Point Program for Congress

In its call for progressive legislation next year, the AFL-CIO Executive Council set out for priority a 10-point legislative program as follows:

1) Take proper steps to fully implement the intent of the Full Employment Act. Such steps should include public works loans to municipalities at low interest rates and aid to depressed areas, where unemployment is chronic and human suffering severe.

2) Pass legislation similar to the Murray-Metcalf bill for adequate federal aid to education. A crisis in education still exists due primarily to a shortage of classrooms and inadequate salaries for teachers. To solve these problems there must be federal assistance.

3) Adopt the Forand bill to provide hospital and surgical care for recipients of Old Age and Survivors Insurance benefits. It is still either impossible or too costly for our senior citizens to obtain such insurance through non-profit or commercial channels.

4) Give prompt attention to adequate development of our natural resources. Self-financing for the TVA should be passed and multi-purpose projects for our great river basins be developed. Urgent attention must also be paid to a program for peaceful uses of the atom.

5) Revise the Fair Labor Standards Act in terms of 1959's realities. The minimum wage should be increased to at least \$1.25 an hour and millions of workers, particularly in the retail and service trades, should be brought under the Act's protection.

6) Modernize the unemployment compensation system. Federal standards should be established to guarantee unemployed workers a more realistic percentage of their normal paycheck.

7) Immediately increase retirement and unemployment benefits for railroad workers. One of the blackest marks in the record of the 85th Congress was its failure to pass such a bill.

8) Move rapidly to build the homes America needs. Aid to private home building and public housing, extension of slum clearance and urban renewal programs cry out for action since we are barely building half the housing units this country needs.

9) Farm legislation to provide working farm families their full equity in the American economy.

10) Provide America with an adequate defense program.

On 20th Anniversary of Federal Wage-Hour Law

Labor to Open New Drive for Extended Coverage

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of organized labor are preparing for a doubly important event Dec. 4. That day will mark the twentieth anniversary of the enactment of the

Fair Labor Standards Act, as the federal wage-hour law is called. It will also mark the beginning of a new labor drive to win major improvements in the law in the next session of Congress beginning one month after the anniversary.

PRES. MAX GREENBERG The most important of these improvements—particularly for RWDSU members and millions of other retail and

wholesale employees—is extension of coverage under FLSA to provide wage-hour protection for at least some of the 20 million workers not now covered. Of these, the largest single group, some 7 million, are in retail trade. Another important objective being sought by labor is to increase the minimum wage from its present \$1-an-hour level to at least \$1.25.

Leaders of the RWDSU, including Pres. Max Greenberg, Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps, Exec. Sec. Jack Paley, Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Ball and officers of several RWDSU locals will participate in ceremonies commemorating the enactment of FLSA. A two-day program of meetings and conferences here in the capital will hear such distinguished speakers as AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Senator Paul Douglas, former Labor Sec. Frances Perkins and her present-day successor, James P. Mitchell, Congressman Richard Bolling and economist Leon Keyserling. The meetings are being held under the joint sponsorship of the AFL-CIO and the National Consumers League.

The importance of the drive to improve the wage-hour law was underscored earlier this month when the AFL-CIO Executive Council set extension of coverage and an increase in the minimum wage as a major

legislative objective. There is considerable optimism among AFL-CIO legislative experts that Congress will pass the FLSA improvements, as a result of the election landslide for pro-labor candidates.

Sen. John F. Kennedy, a leader in last year's drive for coverage extension, has announced that such an amendment extending coverage will be the first order of business for the Senate Labor Committee next session.

In response to these signs that extension of coverage is in the works, retail employers are increasing their own lobbying activities. Women's Wear, the trade daily which covers the retail field, reported Nov. 11 that the American Retail Federation has revived a liaison group which is responsible for coordinating its "legislative strategy on the wage-hour issue." Plans are under way for retail employers to "mobilize members of the new Congress in their home territories before they go to Washington and brief them on their basic labor law wishes"—which includes retaining the retail industry's exception from coverage under the FLSA.

The retail bosses' lobby has prepared a 15-page publication to guide its members in "grappling with the wage-hour coverage issue."

Thank You—and You—and You



Labor Thanks the Voters

WASHINGTON—The AFL-CIO Executive Council voiced its "sincere thanks" to the voters in five states who helped defeat "right-to-work" proposals.

The measures were defeated in California, Ohio, Colorado, Washington and Idaho. Kansas adopted a constitutional amendment barring union shop provisions in collective bargaining agreements.

The voters in the five states, said the council, "believe as we do that destruction of the labor movement would do irreparable damage to one of the bulwarks of democracy."

The council added: "We assure the voters who defeated these proposals that their confidence in the basic integrity of American trade unions will never be regretted."

(See page 9 for analysis of R-T-W defeats.)



PRES. MAX GREENBERG The most important of these improvements—particularly for RWDSU members and millions of other retail and

Expenses Away from Home Held Not Tax-Deductible

WASHINGTON (PAI)—A 6 to 3 decision of the U.S. Supreme Court has denied workers the right to deduct the cost of living expenses for work away from home in computing their Federal income taxes.

The ruling establishes a principle which will cost workers, particularly building tradesmen, millions of dollars each year.

The unsigned majority decision declared that the case turned upon a narrow question of fact—whether the employment away from home was "temporary or indefinite." The court said that the Circuit Court, which had heard the case, had made a fair assessment of the record in the case and found that employment was not temporary.

The tax code allows a deduction for temporary employment. The Justices ruled that the workers, who were away from home for periods ranging from eight-and-a-half months to nearly two years, were permanently employed at the construction site.

A dissent was filed by Justice William O. Douglas. It was concurred in by Justices Black and Whittaker.

Douglas contended that the ruling was "harsh" and that it meant that "the taxpayer who is forced to travel from place to place to pursue his trade must carry his home on his back regardless of the fact that he maintains his family at an abode which meets all accepted definitions of home."

He added that it would be "an intolerable burden for them to uproot their families whenever they change jobs if those jobs happen to take them to a different locality."

The case, brought by three North Carolina workers, had the backing of building trades unions. The three were James E. Peurifoy, a welder of Kure Beach, N.C., Paul V. Stines, a plumber, and John S. Hall, a welder, both of Raleigh, N.C.

In their 1953 tax returns they sought to deduct from a gross income amounts spent for subsistence and quarters while they worked on construction of a plant at Kingston, N.C. The deductions were approved by the U.S. Tax Court. The U.S. Circuit Court, however, overruled the tax court and the workers appealed to the Supreme Court.

In other actions, the Supreme Court agreed to review a decision allowing a Wisconsin county to obtain a state-court injunction against peaceful picketing of a county project.

Stewards' Teaching Guide

WASHINGTON—The AFL-CIO Dept. of Education has published a "Teaching Guide for AFL-CIO Stewards" designed to be used with its recently published manual for shop stewards.

The teaching guide contains instructions and suggestions for a six-session course. Its purpose is to help union education committees run programs which will help each steward "to know and understand" the material covered in the steward's manual. The 37-page guide is available from the Dept. of Education, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., at \$1 per copy.

O'Sullivan Heel Strikers Are Latest Victims

Taft-Hartley Act's License for Union-Busting

Speaking before the American Federation of Labor on Sept. 17, 1952 during the height of the election campaign, Candidate Eisenhower assured the labor convention that "America wants no law licensing union-busting. And neither do I."

Eisenhower was referring to Section 9(c)(3) of the Taft-Hartley Act which reads:

"Employees on strike who are not entitled to reinstatement shall not be eligible to vote."

This has been described as "the most outrageous single provision" in the Taft-Hartley law. What it means is that workers who have gone on strike for "economic" reasons—that is, wage boosts or working benefits—where no question of an unfair labor practice is involved, are not entitled to get their jobs back. If they are replaced by strikebreakers and a union representation election is eventually held, the strikers under 9(c)(3) are not entitled to vote, while their replacements are.

The present National Labor Relations Board appointed by the Eisenhower Administration, far from softening this "union busting" section of Taft-Hartley, is now making it even harsher.

The Board has stretched Section 9(c)(3) to the



AFL-CIO PROGRAM for action by 86th Congress is discussed by Pres. George Meany and Vice-Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Program calls for steps to end mass unemployment, coupled with "broad progress on the social welfare front."

Management Propaganda in Schools Protested

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. (PAI)—Use of public educational facilities for the spreading of one-sided management propaganda has been strongly condemned by a conference of regional directors of international unions and New Jersey CIO leaders here.

The State CIO Council labeled Chamber of Commerce "Business-Education" days, which have been staged in New Jersey schools, as "a highly prejudiced, one-sided presentation of management's viewpoint before captive audiences of New Jersey school teachers."

It urged all county and local union affiliates to join in a state-wide campaign to eliminate these Chamber of Commerce propaganda gimmicks from local school agencies.

The CIO Council sharply criticized the Chamber of Commerce for "its attempt to jam a sugar-coated, camouflaged dose of anti-union propaganda down the throats of New Jersey school teachers," and added:

"This so-called 'educational' venture of the Chamber exposes the rank hypocrisy of too many individuals in management circles. The insincerity of the business community is exposed when one recognizes that it is the Chamber of Commerce which generates the bitterest opposition to federal and state aid to education, to higher teacher salaries and to the expansion of the free public school system."

point where not only have economic strikers lost their voting rights but where they have lost their picketing and boycott rights also.

This has been brought about by a series of board rulings which are now in the courts.

'Coercion' Defined

The first ruling came in 1957 in what is now known as the Curtis case. Here the board set up a new definition of "coercion" that went far beyond ordinary concepts of threats of violence forbidden by Taft-Hartley. Instead the board declared that by picketing or boycotting activities, a union no longer representing a majority of employees could hurt the business of an employer. This in turn would threaten the jobs of the workers in the plant, thus "coercing" them.

Abe Murdock, last remaining Truman appointee on the board at the time, rejected the Curtis doctrine in a strong dissent in which he bluntly charged that the board majority was seriously undermining the right to picketing rights that Taft-Hartley guaranteed striking workers.

The Curtis case has been appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, but as yet no decision has been handed down. Nevertheless the board has continued to apply the "Curtis doctrine" to other cases

Union Election Victories At Highest in 3 Years

WASHINGTON (PAI)—During the past six months labor unions have scored a sharp upturn in the number of representation elections they have won. The figure for the second quarter of 1958 was 66 percent while that for the quarter, ending Sept. 30, was 68 percent—the highest since January 1957.

The labor victory curve had been dropping since 1955 when unions won 67.6 percent of their election contests. It fell to 65.3 in 1956, to 61.1 percent in 1957, and with the beginning of 1958 the curve was still on the downward trend, dropping to a low of 58 percent.

Then the upward climb began. During the July-September period there were 1,192 collective bargaining elections in which 70,403 valid votes were cast, with 72 percent in favor of union representation. Unions won majority designation in 805 elections, or 68 percent. Of these, AFL-CIO unions participated in 933 elections and won a majority in 587.

Discussing the climb in union victories, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said that he felt that the boost was the result of increased efforts of the AFL-CIO Department of Organization under John W. Livingston, plus the fact that workers are steadily coming to realize the usefulness of unions despite the McClellan revelations.

Meany said he thought that the immediate bad effect of the hearings had now worn off, that workers were taking a more mature attitude toward the McClellan hearings as a result of which they are refusing to tar the whole labor movement because of the misdeeds of a few.

While labor unions are now making a better showing at the representation elections, the management-labor relationship continues to deteriorate.

For the fourth consecutive quarter the number of unfair labor practices cases filed has reached a new record high. This included "unfair" charges filed both by unions and management. The General Counsel issued 156 complaints, the greatest number in the past two years.

During the July-September quarter there were 2,840 unfair labor practice complaints filed, an increase of 75 over the figures for the same quarter last year. Unfair complaints against employers totaled 1,943, or 83 percent over the figures for a year ago. Complaints against unions totaled 897, or 60 percent over a year ago. Unions filed 886 complaints, management filed 235 while individuals filed the rest.

There were no union shop de-authorization polls held during the quarter.

Union-Made Work Shoes

ST. LOUIS—The International Shoe Co., one of the giants in the industry, will carry the union label of the Boot & Shoe Workers on its High Test brand work shoes.

BSW Pres. John J. Mara said the growing number of work shoes with the union label makes it easier for union members—who purchase 92 percent of those sold each year—to be sure their shoes are of high quality and made by union workers.

where unions have been decertified as in the Curtis case.

The most recent and sweeping case is that of the two-year-old strike of Local 511 of the United Rubber Workers at the O'Sullivan Rubber Heel Plant in Winchester, Virginia. The local was decertified as a result of the vote of strikebreakers who had taken their jobs. The Rubber Workers, however, continued their picketing and boycott activities against O'Sullivan only to find themselves now ordered to "cease and desist" under the Curtis doctrine of coercion. In addition, the Rubber Workers have been ordered to notify all persons to whom they had made boycott appeals that the boycott has been ended—an almost impossible task.

They, too, are appealing the decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals.

The present National Labor Relations Board has come under heavy criticism by organized labor for many decisions regarded as pro-employer and anti-labor. The Curtis decision and subsequent ones based on it, including the O'Sullivan decision, are thus likely to remain a key source of controversy until the courts and perhaps Congress itself step in and settle it.

—Press Associates—PAI

rwdsu RECORD

New Samter Dept. Store Pact Is Tops for Scranton, Pa.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Minimum wages were boosted to a new high level in the retail trade in this area with the signing of a new two-year agreement with Samter's department store here, it was reported by RWDSU Vice Pres. Joseph McCarthy. At the same time, a solid \$5 across-the-board wage increase was won by the 90 employees of Samter's, the only organized store in Scranton.

The big gains at Samter's have inspired the planning of an intensive organizing drive by the RWDSU in the retail industry in the Scranton and Wilkes-Barre area, said McCarthy, who led the negotiations with the Scranton department store.

The new minimum hiring rate established in the Local 437 agreement at Samter's is now \$42, representing a sharp boost from the former low of \$32. The contract, which also strengthens job security, provides for a cost-of-living adjustment after one year and improvements in the vacation schedules.

Since 90% of the workers at Samter's have been employed there for more than five years, the three-week vacation provision after five years' service will be a widely-enjoyed gain, McCarthy explained.

The new agreement was enthusiastically and unanimously, ratified by the 90 Samter employees at a meeting in the Casey Hotel here on Nov. 12. Reports of the contract were carried in the local press as an important labor development in Scranton.

Department store targets in the organizing drive listed by McCarthy are the Globe, Scranton Drygoods, Sears Roebuck, the Boston Store, Kresge's and the Household.



JOSEPH McCARTHY
'906' President Aids in Scranton Talks

Joining McCarthy in the contract negotiations were Local 437 Sec. Treas. Leo McGraw and a rank and file committee consisting of Joseph Allman, Andy Dayco, Eddie Zimoski, Charles Seracky and Tony Charles. The store was represented by Pres. Arthur Horowitz and Vice-Pres. William White.

HIP Says It Likes Unions, But '1199' Says: Prove It

NEW YORK CITY—Disavowal of anti-union activity by the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York was challenged last week by Pres. Leon J. Davis of Retail Drug Local 1199, which has met with bitter management resistance in its efforts to organize employees of two HIP medical groups.

Replying to condemnation by New York City unions of union-busting by the two groups—East Nassau, L. I., and Empire in Brooklyn—the HIP Board of Directors issued a statement which said:

"The strength and growth of HIP are linked to those of the trade union movement. Although each medical group affiliated with the HIP is an independent partnership, it is self-evident that it would be contrary to the basic policies and philosophy of HIP for any affiliated medical group to discourage the unionization of its employees, or to withhold recognition from any union chosen by the majority of its employees."

Davis remarked that this statement

"simply does not jibe with what has been done by the two HIP groups." He referred to months of stalling on negotiations, reneging on a signed recognition agreement, and pressure on employees to withdraw from '1199' after overwhelming majorities had joined the union.

"We are waiting for HIP to rectify the run-around, the abuse, the intimidation and threats to our members by those two groups," Davis declared.

He added that "the best proof that the HIP Board of Directors means what it says would be an immediate halt in the groups' anti-union tactics and a start of negotiations for contracts with Local 1199."



New organization, American Friends of the Bahamas Federation of Labor, is founded at meeting of New York Labor leaders to aid victims of anti-union repression by government of British colony. Head of federation, Randal F. Hawkes, went on trial Nov. 19 for "crime" of trying to organize low-paid Bahamas workers. Left to right above are 85 Sec.-Treas. Cleveland Robinson, Bahamas Federation Sec.-Treas. L. Garth Wright, AFL-CIO Vice-Pres. A. Philip Randolph, RWDSU Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Ball and Local 1-8 Vice-Pres. Bill Atkinson. Local 238 Business Agent Joe Overton (not shown) is another RWDSU representative on the American Friends group.

New York & Northeast

Dist. 65 Wins 2-Day Strike at 60-Store Vim Appliance Chain

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A two-day strike of District 65 at the 60 stores of the Vim home appliance chain was settled Sunday night, Nov. 9, after marathon negotiations over the week-end led for the union by Pres. David Livingston and Organization Dir. Bill Michelson.

Several thousand 65ers turned out on the first day of the strike to back up the 250 Vim workers at stores throughout the city. Sunday picketing was limited to three stores which are regularly open on that day. Members of Retail Drug Local 1199 also helped picket at several stores.

The settlement provides a new contract to replace the one which had expired last May and had been extended to permit further negotiations. The pact is retroactive to last May, runs for three years, and meets the main aim of the workers with provisions guaranteeing that salesmen's earnings will continue to rise. Non-selling employees receive wage increases of \$8 over the life of the contract, and about 50 part-time non-selling workers get the same boost on an hourly basis.

To back a company promise, written into the contract, that salesmen's earnings will rise by at least \$4 to \$5 a week as a result of new commission arrangements, the contract calls for establishment of an inequity fund of \$10,000 each year. If the agreed-upon commission system is changed and results in a drop in earnings, the union has the right to bring charges before an arbitrator if the issue is not solved through negotiation.

Salesmen Guaranteed \$85

Salesmen are also guaranteed a weekly take-home of \$85 a week, adding to their base pay of \$46.50 a draw of \$38.50 which is chargeable against commissions. They also receive a base pay increase of \$2 on Nov. 1, 1960, as well as time and a half in addition to straight time for holidays worked.

All employees will receive back pay, either as a retroactive wage increase of

\$2 a week or as a flat \$50 bonus.

The workers were called off the picket lines and from their homes Sunday night to come to the '65' Center at 13 Astor Place to act on the contract. They voted overwhelmingly to approve the settlement terms. Leading the strike were Organizers Carl Kurtzman and Stanley Gross.

New Jersey CIO Asks State Senate Pass Rent Control

NEWARK, N. J.—The New Jersey State CIO Council, in letters to members of the state Senate, urged quick passage of rent control legislation by the incoming legislature when it returns to Trenton.

Paul Krebs, State CIO president, informed the senators that "our files are replete with complaints from tenants whose rents have been raised exorbitantly since you allowed controls to die."

The rent control bill, A-1, permitting municipalities to continue controls, was passed by the Assembly in January, but has been bottled up in the Senate since then.

"The passage of time while rent control legislation has languished in the Senate has given ample proof that this legislation is desperately needed," Krebs wrote.

400 Members of '147' Gain Wage Boosts in New Pacts

NEW YORK CITY—Wage gains for over 400 members of Local 147 have been won in recent negotiations in three shops, it was announced by business Manager Ted Bowman.

A 3% across-the-board raise with 5 to 8½ cents an hour was gained in a re-

opener for the 250 employees of the Gries Reproducer Co., manufacturers of metal die castings, in a new one-year pact effective Nov. 6. The negotiating committee, led by Bowman, included Emil Konjak, Hank Hannigan, Roy Threlash, Jerome Metz, Joseph Goe and Sabbatino Montenero.

The 100 employees of the Duchess Manufacturing Co., makers of watch bracelet attachments, gained a 5-cent-an-hour increase retroactive to Oct. 2 in a contract renewal signed by Local 147. This was the second increase at Duchess within the past half-year. Also provided in the new pact is a new \$100 death benefit.

Business Rep. Caesar Massa led the negotiations, assisted by Chairman Carmen Soto, Richard Learn, Jaime Galarca and Candido Delgado.

In a contract signed Nov. 19, a 7½-cents-an-hour wage hike was won for the 65 workers of the Park Name Plate Co. Running till May 31, 1960, the pact also provides for an eighth holiday, Good Friday, and other improvements in working conditions. Massa was aided in negotiations at Park by a committee including chairman Lee Ann Gray, Joe Leah, Anne Coy and Tom Lopez.

11 to 19c Hourly Boosts Won By 1,800 at Post Cereal Plant

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—“One of the best contracts negotiated here in recent years,” gives some 1,800 employees of the Post Cereals and Carton & Container Division of the General Foods Corp. wage increases of 11 to 19 cents an hour this year and an automatic raise next year. The new two-year pact, ratified by members



POST CEREALS PACT was negotiated by these representatives of Local 374 and management. L. to r., standing, Robert L. Pitts, Carl Campbell, Freed Messner, Max Engel, Dean Haddock, Harold Tyson, Harry Hamblin. Seated, Gerald A. Rohr, Vernon Burrill, Forrest Powers, Russell VanderVeen, George Hornberger, Dwight Carpenter.

of RWDSU Local 374 on Nov. 9, became effective Nov. 17. Improvements in general working conditions were also won in the agreement which ups the plant's current annual payroll for all hourly-rated employees by some \$500,000 it was reported by '374' Pres. Forrest A. Powers.

A general wage hike of 11 cents an hour was won for production workers, while those in maintenance skilled craft classifications received an additional 4 cents for a total of 15 cents. Electronic technicians, tool and die makers and pattern makers received 4 cents above the craft increase for a total of 19 cents.

There is a provision for an automatic wage adjustment to be made effective Nov. 15, 1959, based on a survey of community wage increases during the year, or a seven-cent base rate increase—whichever is the greater amount.

Ratification of the contract, the fourth covering a two-year period at General Foods here, came after 19 full-day negotiating sessions, which Powers called record time. “I think this is one of the best contracts negotiated in the community recently,” he said.

Declaring that the company is “very satisfied” with the agreement, Russell J. VanderVeen, operations personnel manager, said: “The quick settlement is an indication of the good employee relations we have had here.”

Working Conditions Improved

The pact also provides for payment of time-and-a-half for holidays worked, in addition to holiday pay; changes in the method of computing of Saturday overtime; a 20-minute paid lunch period for all employees represented by the union, including maintenance and plant employees not formerly receiving it.

Also included was continuation of incentive pay protection for jobs in the warehouse classification to November, 1959, and continuation of the maintenance department's overtime equalization formula.

Other supplementary benefits include a liberalization of vacation schedules, providing for four weeks' vacation after 20 years' service, instead of the former requirement of 25 years' service.

The union negotiating committee, headed by Powers, included: Vernon D. Burrill, Carl Campbell, Max H. Engel, Freed E. Messner, Harry M. Hamblin, Dwight Carpenter and Harold Tyson.

Representing the firm were Russell VanderVeen, George A. Hornberger, industrial engineer; Gerald A. Rohr, Carton & Container manager; Dean J. Haddock, Post manager, and Robert L. Pitts, personnel assistant.

1-Day Strike Wins 10c at Rexall Whse.

COLUMBUS, O.—It took just a one day strike by the employees of the Rexall Drug warehouse here to win a 10-cents-an-hour wage increase and other gains, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Ned Harkless.

The workers, who attained their first RWDSU contract a year ago, had walked out the day after the pact's expiration on Nov. 8 over an inadequate wage offer. Intervention by the Federal Mediation Service helped to bring about the settlement.

The new one-year agreement, ratified by the warehouse employees, members of Local 379, provides the 10-cent raise to all workers after reaching one-year seniority. Those with less than one-year's service were granted 5 cents.

In addition, the new pact provides for a job-bid procedure, accumulation of probationary days worked if laid off after 60 days and recalled within six months; job security, jury-duty pay differential, and other benefits.

Rejecting management's wage offer as inadequate, the Rexall workers threw picket lines around the warehouse with fully organized strike plans.

Situation Well in Hand

“Shipping came to a standstill,” Harkless reported, “and the situation was well in hand and peaceful.”

Requested to aid in the dispute, the Federal Mediation Service brought about resumption of negotiations. Talks continued through the afternoon and the proposed settlement of 10-cents-an-hour was reached.

The union committee returned to the members in the nearby union hall and reported the details. A secret ballot vote ratified the terms and the strike was ended.

Harkless was aided in the negotiations by Local 379 chairman Bill Frommel, Barbara Black, Betty Frommel, Mike Ellis and Earl Kendig.

Convention Elects Hilligas President of Indiana Jt. Bd.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—The biennial convention of the RWDSU Indiana Joint Board was held here Nov. 8 and 9. Attending were some 30 delegates from the union's 14 locals in the state, representing 1,600 members.

Speakers at the convention were Int'l Sec.-Treas. Al Heaps, Int'l Vice-Pres. Jack Kirkwood and Regional Dir. Gerald A. Hughes.

Eleven officers, elected to serve for two-year terms, constitute the Joint Board executive board. The board consists of four members each from locals in Indianapolis and Anderson, and three from locals in South Bend.

Ralph Hilligan was re-elected president of the Joint Board. The other officers are Russell Baker, vice-president, and Dan Roser, secretary-treasurer. Named

as trustees were Virgil Terry, Leland Fisher and Dave Goyer; as members of the board, Tom Brownlee, James Hackett, Roy Monday and Larry Kendziosa. Sergeant-at-Arms is Frank Martin.

Harvey Langtry made a report at the convention as chairman of the By-Laws Committee. Other members of that committee are Kendziosa, Martin, Hackett, Goyer, Russell Baker and Virgil Terry.

Credentials committee members were Roser, Stella Roberts, Irmadine Downey, Evelyn Plough and Herbert Geis.



INDIANA JOINT BOARD'S newly elected officers are left to right: Russel Baker, vice president; Tom Brownlee, Executive Board member; Ralph Hilligan, president; James Hackett and Roy Monday, board members. Standing are: Dave Goyer, trustee; Larry Kendziosa, board member; Dan Roser, secretary-treasurer; Leland Fisher, trustee; Frank Martin, sergeant-at-arms; and Virgil Terry, trustee.

Mourn Death at 68 Of Gus Weiland, Local 87 Stalwart

SAGINAW, Mich.—August N. Weiland, who just started his retirement last September at the age of 68, after 26 years as a Rainbo Bread Co. salesman, is dead.

“We thought that Gus would finally have an opportunity to sit back and enjoy his retirement,” said Local 87 Pres. Emil Willman, recalling the farewell party the local gave to Weiland on Sept. 6, “but only a few weeks later, he passed away.”

Willman said that the death of Weiland is a “great loss to the union.” He had been in the forefront of organizing activities and served as committeeman and chairman of his unit until his health failed him.

“Long after he was forced to give up his committee work,” Willman said, “his successors went to Gus for advice and guidance in negotiations and grievance matters.”

20-30c Raises Gained In Broughton Dairy Pact

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Wage increases of 20 to 30 cents an hour over a two-year period were won in a new agreement enthusiastically ratified by the employees of Broughton's Dairy here. Int'l Rep. Edgar L. Johnson said that the Local 612 members were “very happy with the gains” made in the new contract, which became effective Oct. 21.

Hourly-paid employees received an increase of 10 cents per hour with an additional 10 cents Oct. 21, 1959. Automobile servicemen received an hourly increase of 20 cents for the first year with an additional 10 cents for 1959. Assisting Johnson in negotiations were Chairman Grover Cox, Don Booth, Jack Tracey and Bob Chaffin.



DEMONSTRATING CONTINUED SUPPORT of the Treasury Dept's Savings Bond program, the AFL-CIO is sponsoring a half-hour motion picture to promote the sale of Savings Bonds in 1959. The film stars the cast of "Father Knows Best," popular weekly television series.

New Local in Montgomery Follows Barber Milk Pact

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The 110 workers of the Barber Pure Milk Co. plant here have their first union contract. Negotiations were completed two weeks ago, giving the employees "a good basic agreement," Ass't Area Director Frank Parker reported.

112 Hit Bricks At Farm Industries In Decatur, Ala.

DECATUR, Ala.—Employees of a chicken processing plant, most of them women, went on strike here Nov. 4 for a decent wage.

Almost all of the 112 workers at Farm Industries, a subdivision of Quaker Oats, walked out after the company persisted in its refusal to grant any increase whatsoever over their \$1-an-hour wage.

Int'l Rep. Bill Langston reported that management had turned down demands for a raise in six successive meetings. With no prospect for wage improvement through negotiations, the indignant workers voted overwhelmingly to strike.

The three-year relations with Farm Industries has been marked by union-busting tactics and decertification proceedings. In the last company attempt to decertify the RWDSU in July, the workers voted 2 to 1 for the union. Negotiations for a new contract began soon afterward.

Perfection Co. Boycott Called

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Alabama RWDSU Council has called for a boycott of the products made by the Perfection Mattress Co., whose employees have been on strike since Oct. 14.

The 140 workers walked out after two months of futile negotiations following an RWDSU election victory at the plant. Offer of a wage increase by the company stopped dead at 5 cents an hour.

Mattresses made by Perfection are distributed to all parts of the country. Union members and their families are urged not to buy those products until the strike is ended with a satisfactory agreement for the workers.

Miami Beach Salesman Wins Back His Job Arbiter Rules 'Ass't. Manager' Title for Replacement Spurious

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Salesman Sol Cohen is back on his job in the Royal Men's Shop, the first sales employee on the famed Lincoln Road after a layoff. It was a victory made possible only by his membership in Local 1010 of the RWDSU, which

signed by Local 1010, the grievance was referred to arbitration.

The arbitrator, Dr. James C. Vadakin, University of Miami economics professor, ruled that Cohen be reinstated to his former job, and that he be made whole for any monetary losses suffered by him during the period of his layoff.

'Two Chiefs, One Indian'

Vadakin ruled against the company's defense that it retained the second employee as "assistant manager." The arbitrator found that in a three-employee store, such as the Miami Beach Royal Men's Shop, this title and the functions it implied were unwarranted.

"It simply does not seem realistic," he wrote in his comprehensive decision, "that in such a situation the managerial functions of the store are so extensive that the store must be manned with 'two

The South

3-Hour Strike Wins Pact in Birmingham For Bakery Salesmen

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A three-hour strike on Nov. 1 was enough to convince the McGough Bakery here that their 33 in-city driver-salesmen are entitled to be represented by a union—specifically the RWDSU. The salesmen struck the plant on Saturday night at 8 p.m. At 11 p.m. the company capitulated and agreed to recognize the RWDSU as the bargaining agent without holding an election. Four days later, Nov. 5, a contract was signed.

Union representation at this time was the chief goal in the strike, Ass't Area Dir. Frank Parker explained. The contract is modeled after the city-wide agreement which covers salesmen organized by the RWDSU at the National Biscuit Co. and the Ward Baking Co. plants in this city.

The McGough pact, which has the same expiration date as the others, May 10, 1959, gives its employees the same grievance machinery as the other salesmen.

Plant Workers Back Strike

Supporting the salesmen's strike at McGough were the plant's 70 production workers, members of Local 441 for years. Workers on the night shift, arriving at 11:45 p.m., were ready to respect the picket lines. But, since the strike was won by 11 o'clock, there was not a minute of work lost.

Meanwhile, dates were set for a representation election for the 60 driver-salesmen of the American Bakery plant in this city. Three voting days—Nov. 24, 25 and 26—were fixed, to accommodate many of the salesmen stationed out of town.

Arbiter Rules Helper Gets Mixer's Pay When He Mixes

DECATUR, Ala.—When a worker in a lower classification fills in temporarily in a higher-paying job at the McGough Bakery here, he must receive the wages paid for the latter.

That's the essence of an arbitration award won recently by the RWDSU in the case of Charles Daly, shop helper at the McGough plant. Daly did the work of an absentee mixer from Sept. 12 to Nov. 1. The union protested that he should have been paid the mixer's scale. The company disagreed. The case went to arbitration.

Int'l Rep. Bill Langston represented the union at the arbitration hearing.

Election Victory Seen in Rome, Ga. At Flour Mill

ROME, Ga.—An organization campaign by the RWDSU at Southeastern Flour Mills in this town is expected to wind up in a victorious election for the union. Int'l Rep. Guy Dickinson reported that a date for the voting by the plant's 60 employees will soon be set by the National Labor Relations Board.

A committee of employees is busy completing organization, and they are confident Southeastern will soon be an RWDSU shop. Names of the committee members are: Danny Grogan, chairman; Alden Cochran, George Sheppard and Ernest Brannon. The last man, discharged several weeks ago, is one of the most active members of the group, Dickinson said.

The U.S. Government is the biggest customer of Southeastern, which makes several kinds of flour and feed.

Unity Wins Raise At Houston Mill

HOUSTON, Tex.—Strike preparations and the unity of the 38 workers of the Pritchard Rice Milling Co. here have led to a five-cents-an-hour wage increase.

As the last in a series of five meetings took place with the company, most of the workers kept a vigil outside the mill office for three hours. At the end of negotiations, Local 75 Pres. R. H. Smith emerged with a union committee of four and announced the terms of the settlement.

The negotiating committee, led by Smith, consisted of chief steward Art Jackson, and stewards Benny Lee Steadman, Dud Steadman and Eugene Brown.

Big Gains Achieved For 1,700 in Ontario At Dominion Stores

TORONTO, Ont.—A contract with unprecedented gains, including a retroactive across-the-board \$4-wage increase, reduction of the work week and important welfare improvements, has been negotiated by Local 414 for the 1,700 employees of Dominion Stores in Canada. The new 18-month agreement, covering Dominion supermarkets in nine cities and towns in the Province of Ontario, makes the \$4 raise retroactive to May 1, 1958.

"This is the first time," reported Int'l Rep. George Spaxman, director of Local 414, "that an across-the-board increase has been negotiated with this company, and the first time that any increase has been fully retroactive."

The Dominion stores are located in Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharine, Thorold, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Burlington, Peterborough and Belleville.

To win this remarkable pact, a 12-member rank-and-file committee was in negotiations with management for six months.

Enthusiastically ratified by the 1,700 RWDSUers involved, the new contract, replacing two formerly in effect, also provides for a reduction in hours. The work week is cut from 45 to 43 hours, Spaxman said, adding that a further re-



George Spaxman

duction to 40 hours will be sought next year.

Among improvements won in the company-financed welfare plan for Dominion employees is doubling of the maximum accidental death or dismemberment benefit from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Welfare Benefits Rise

The substantial welfare gains also provide for an increase from 50% to 60% of total pay for sick benefits, which raises the weekly maximum from \$40 to \$75, depending on the employee's regular wages. Surgical benefits are upped \$100 to maximum of \$300, while hospital benefits are raised from \$8 a day to full hospital costs for semi-private accommodations.

The former 31 days of hospitalization is extended to 120 days, and reimbursement for doctors' visits are liberalized to include visits to an employee's home.

Adjustments in job classifications and reduction of after-hours "clean-up" time are among some of the other gains won in working conditions. No loss in pay is to be borne by members while serving on negotiating or grievance committees.

Spaxman lauded the negotiating committee "which did such an excellent job" in the long contract talks. The members were: S. Lloyd, F. Leake, V. Cunningham, G. Moran and J. Murray, all of the Toronto store; H. Stewart and E. Osborne, of Hamilton; F. Jeavons, Niagara Falls; D. Jacobs, St. Catharine; R. Locke, Belleville; S. Keetch and J. McIntosh, Peterborough.

RWDSUers Play Key Role In Sask. Labor Meeting

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—The RWDSU 24-member delegation to the Saskatchewan Federation of Labor Convention played a significant role in making the event a success. Every convention committee included members of the RWDSU delegation. And several of the discussion groups were chaired by the union's delegates.

Saskatchewan Joint Board Rep. Len Wallace acted as chairman of the Resolutions Committee; Joint Board Pres. John Poth was chairman of the Constitution Committee; Local 542 delegate Bill Wilkins was a member of the Credentials Committee; Joint Board Sec. Pauline Miller served as official convention secretary; and Int'l Rep. W. E. Smishek was a member of the Resource Committee.

Strike Vote Meets Low Offer by Kingston in B.C.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A vote for strike action to back up demands for an adequate wage increase has been taken by the 27 employees of Kingston Suppliers, packaging division of Canada Safeway. At press time, a meeting of Local 580 members had been arranged to give the 48-hour strike-action notice to the company.

The strike situation was caused by membership rejection of a Conciliation Board award for a 10-cent-an-hour increase to female employees. They demand the same rate as other female packers in the rest of the Safeway operations. The company refused to consider any raise over the award figure, though the Safeway profit picture for 1957 shows an all-time high.

The RWDSU points out that the 10-cent raise would still leave the Kingston Suppliers' workers 24½ cents behind their fellow employees in Safeway's coffee and produce packaging divisions.

'Tough' Pact Talks for 1,000 in Manitoba

WINNIPEG, Man.—Contract negotiations covering approximately 1,000 RWDSU members employed in a number of large shops, including bakeries, dairies, grocers and building product companies, are currently in full swing. In most cases, Int'l Rep. would eliminate "some of the things unions have fought hard to get into the contract." Consequently, he added, "the going is rougher and tougher than it has been previously."

Among the employers involved in negotiations are Western Grocers, McDonald's Consolidated (Safeway), Brandon and Modern Dairies, Canada Bread, General Bakeries and Bryce's Bakery.

Meanwhile, Schubert reported, a package worth an average of 18 cents an hour over a two-year period has been negotiated by Local 650 in a new contract for the

130 employees of Christie Brown's Biscuit Co. Wage increases up to 19 cents an hour, the union shop and an improved vacation schedule are among the gains won in the new pact.

Hourly Rates Go Up

Female workers receive from 10½ to 12 cents an hour raise in the new agreement; males, 13½ to 19 cents. This will bring the female rate to \$1.27½ next year, the laborer's to \$1.55, and the maintenance men's to \$2.30 from \$2.19½.



THE "YEAS" win in Dominion Stores employees' contract ratification as ballots are counted by committee of Local 414 members in Toronto. Left to right, A. Patterson, D. Lunau and W. Constable. See story at left.

'Best Contract Yet' Is Won At Two Bakeries in Sask.

REGINA, Sask.—A contract settlement, called "the best yet" reached in negotiations in the Province of Saskatchewan in any industry in 1958, has resulted from two months of tough bargaining by the RWDSU with two big bakery firms, it was reported by Int'l Rep. W. E. Smishek.

The widely heralded agreement was concluded jointly by Locals 496, 537, 544 and 950 with Canadian Bakeries, Ltd., in Prince Albert, Saskatoon, North Battleford and Swift Current; and with McGavin Bakeries, Ltd., in Prince Albert and Saskatoon.

Wage increases won for plant and office employees range from \$5.85 to \$8.60 a week. Salesmen on commission receive equivalent raises plus an increase of \$12 a week in minimum guarantee, bringing it up to \$68, which is the Canadian national average in manufacturing industries.

The minimum rate for women is set at \$60.50 ranging up to \$75.40 in the new contract. For men, the new minimum is \$66.50, going up to \$83.15. Retail salesmen will now average \$80 a week, while wholesale city salesmen get an average of \$103, and wholesale country salesmen in excess of \$90.

The work week was reduced from 39 to 38 hours. Premium pay of 15 cents an hour for night work will now start at 7 p.m. instead of 9 p.m. Vacation improvements were also won, providing for two weeks after one year's service and three weeks after five years' service, instead of 11 years. Workmen's compensation payments are to be included in computing vacation pay.

Another gain is that supplementary sick benefits covering the first three-day waiting period, is to be based on the same percentage paid for weekly benefits.

Agreement was also reached during negotiations with the two companies to

enter into talks for a pension plan.

Members of the negotiating committee, assisted by Smishek, were: Perry Vogan, president of Local 537; Fred Hopkins, Ben Ramsay, Pete Friesen and Ralph Thompson, all of Saskatoon; and Tony Kormish and Tony Nadeau of Prince Albert.

Schubert a Panelist At Human Rights Conference in Man.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Ten RWDSU representatives were delegates to the Human Rights Education Conference held in the Labor Temple here Nov. 8 and 9 under the auspices of the Manitoba Labor Committee for Human Rights and the Canadian Labor Congress.

Int'l Rep. Chris Schubert was one of the four participants in the panel on Canada's Proposed Bill of Rights. The other two conference panels dealt with Democracy and Minority Groups, and Labor and International Affairs.

The Bill of Rights panel discussed answers to the following questions: "What is the present government proposing? Is the suggested bill broad enough? Do we need a Provincial Bill of Rights as well? Is an amendment to the British North America Act necessary?"

Schubert joined his fellow members on the panel in its decision that Canada needs "a real bill of rights" which they said is "long overdue."

14c Raise at B.C. Tire Co.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A one-year agreement providing a general wage raise of 14 cents an hour has been won by the employees of Vancouver McConnell Tire Co., it was reported by Int'l Rep. Harris Hodgins. New basic rate is thus brought up to \$2.14.

Since the raise is retroactive to May 1, 1958, the six employees, members of Local 535, will each receive about \$140 in back pay.



Chris Schubert

R-T-W DEFEATED

How GOP Drive for Compulsory Open Shop Was Smashed by Voters

By BERNARD STEPHENS

"Those stupid Republican businessmen," cried one of the nation's top Republican politicians on a don't-quote-me basis. "They insisted on right-to-work." Then, turning to Washington newsmen, he said: "Strike the word 'stupid'." And then, five minutes later, he shook his head and cried: "Those stupid Republican businessmen."

—Time Magazine, Nov. 17, 1958

The businessmen who dominate the Republican Party set the stage for their own devastating defeat by organized labor on Election Day—perhaps the greatest political victory ever scored by labor in U.S. history. In five states—Ohio, California, Washington, Idaho and Colorado—"right-to-work" proposals went down to defeat. Only in Kansas did R-T-W win. Moreover, the huge number of unionists in these states who arrived at the polls to vote against R-T-W stayed in the voting booths long enough to pull levers for pro-labor candidates, thus sending into political oblivion many anti-labor senators, congressmen and governors.

The role of the R-T-W issue in getting out labor votes was summed up by State GOP Chairman Bliss of Ohio: "I estimate that a minimum of 200,000 additional labor-Democrat voters went to the polls solely because this issue was on the ballot." Said Senator John Bricker of Bliss' estimate: "He's wrong. There were at least 500,000." Bricker should know. These votes cost him re-election.

Labor's victory at the polls is even more remarkable when it is remembered that in the two key states where R-T-W was on the ballots, Ohio and California, the odds at first heavily favored R-T-W.

In Ohio, the state where Senators Taft and Bricker had clobbered labor candidates for many years, so simple and humane a proposition as an increase in unemployment compensation lost in a state referendum by 500,000 votes in 1955.

Atmosphere Seemed Bad for Labor

Before Election Day, the general atmosphere surrounding labor was believed to doom chances for licking R-T-W. Many Americans were taken in by the covert purpose of anti-labor members of the McClellan Committee, who attempted to tar all of labor with the same brush used for the small handful of crooks in labor.

"Let's clean up crooked labor unions by voting for right-to-work," went the GOP propaganda. This was expected to produce hundreds of thousands of votes, despite the fact that it was a crude lie. The AFL-CIO has been dealing effectively with the racket unions, in a far more forth-right way than any other section of the country (business, for example) has ever dealt with crooks exposed in its field. And, of course, R-T-W has nothing to do with the racket unions. What R-T-W does is impose the open shop on both workers and employers, even where they agree in collective bargaining to negotiate the union shop.

How did labor defeat R-T-W? Here are some key reasons for the historic labor victory November 4:

The Recesssion: In the past 18 months, according to the U.S. Commerce Department, the staggering total of 11.6 million Americans were out of work at one time or another. Most, of course, went back to work, but it is reasonable to believe that in every family that suffered a pay loss there was cynicism and bitterness over the right-to-work propaganda. "How about our right to work?" many workers angrily asked the Republicans, who were in the unenviable position of having to defend the GOP Administration's inaction on the recession, and at the same time push R-T-W. Not only in Ohio, California and other states where R-T-W was on the ballot, but all over the country the Republicans were punished for their indifference to the recession. Millions of voters remembered on Election Day the Eisenhower Administration's callous attitude towards adequate unemployment compensation, aid for distressed areas and other vital legislation.

Effective Political Action by Labor: With its back against the wall, and the entire nation watching Ohio and California particularly, the labor movement went to work to register, educate and get out the votes of its members on November 4. That it succeeded magnificently has been attested to by all political observers. The huge Democratic victories the country over are attributed largely to the great turnout of unionists and their families at the polls. In both Ohio and California, all of labor joined hands politically for the first time in history. Registration of unionists was brought up from "alarmingly low"—to quote an Ohio labor leader in August—to nearly two out of three by election time in that state. The tremendous registration, plus a careful follow-up on Election Day (Ohio RDWSU members in Local 379 did a specially fine job), brought out a determined pro-union vote in such numbers as to stun the Republican organizations.

Workers Want and Need Strong Unions: This may appear to be a truism, but recent events have raised doubts as to the depths of devotion American workers have towards their unions. The headlines crying "labor bosses" and "labor racketeers" and "compulsory unionism" were thought to have convinced the bulk of organized labor, along with the rest of the American people, that unionists were actually unhappy in their organizations, that they were "entrapped" by the union shop and would vote against it when they had a chance to do so. This idea was laid to rest on November 4. By the millions, unionists showed up at the polls and in the privacy of voting booths re-emphasized truths that need stating over and over—that they are union members because they *want* to be; that they want their union strong so that they can effectively fight back against the great power of employers; and that whenever business and politicians team up to undermine the strength of their unions, American workers will rise up in anger and dump the politicians into the ash heap of history.

OPENS
NOV.
21

JAN HUS THEATRE

THE MAN WHO NEVER DIED

Life Story Of Joe Hill, Labor Martyr



Joe Hill, played by actor Mark Gordon, is held at gunpoint by his girl friend's jealous husband. The woman, played by Beatrice Roth, later disappears, depriving Joe of proof that he did not commit murder.

Stirring New Play by Barrie Stavis A Must for Unionists

By MAIA RODMAN

A play about Joe Hill, the song-writing labor leader who was framed 43 years ago on a murder charge, opened on Friday, November 21st at the Jan Hus Theatre, 351 East 74th Street in New York.

"The Man Who Never Died," written by Barrie Stavis, and presented by Irving Strouse with the support of 17 international unions (including the RWDSU) was warmly received by the audience during its previews. The stark staging and lighting emphasize to great advantage the dramatic narrative of this play about trade-union struggle in the days when the Industrial Workers of the World, or "wobblies," were organizing the unorganized in the western states.

Who was Joe Hill? Born Joseph Hillstrom in Sweden, he came to America at the age of twenty-one, to lay pipes in California, stack wheat in the Dakotas and mine copper in Utah, but especially to sing the songs he wrote. Those songs, like "Casey Jones" and "Pie in the Sky," are still sung today. They came out of the grass roots of America and urged the embattled itinerant workers to organize, to fight for better wages and better working conditions. They were collected by the I.W.W., in the Little Red Song Book and subtitled "To Fan the Flame of Discontent," and that's exactly what they did.

But Joe Hill was not only a song-writer, he was also a leader and a good organizer, and an altogether "dangerous" man to the employers, who were using every possible means to prevent establishment of the unions.

It was Joe Hill's success as an organizer, his ability to hearten and encourage workers with his songs, that led to his doom. During the midst of a bitter copper strike, Joe's enemies tried first to trap him through the woman he loved. When that failed, they framed him on a charge of killing a grocer during a holdup.

During the twenty months between his arrest early in 1914 and his execution in November of the following year, Joe Hill became an internationally known figure. His trial was followed with as much excitement as such subsequent cases as those of Scopes in Tennessee and Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts. In spite of the protests of President Woodrow Wilson, the King of Sweden and labor organizations throughout the world, Joe Hill was executed by a firing squad.

"The Man Who Never Died," though written in New York by Mr. Stavis on a fellowship of the National Theatre Conference, has had a number of productions in other countries prior to this premiere in the author's own city. It has been acted in eight foreign countries, and is now being played in Leipzig, Germany, and Buenos Aires. Its world premiere was given by a group of miners in a Canadian settlement close to the Arctic Circle in 1955. Its first American

production was later that year at Hamline University, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

A cast of thirty players is seen in the present production, led by Mark Gordon as Joe Hill, Ferdi Hoffman, John Graham, Stephen Gray, Richard Ward, Kermit Murdock, Earl Rowe, Beatrice Roth, Joe Callaway, Jack Wilson and Daniel Keyes. This cast has been directed by television director Robert Mayberry, and a multi-scened production has been designed and lighted by John Robert Lloyd.

Barrie Stavis devoted five years to researching the life and times of Joe Hill. He duplicated Hill's travels across the United States, picking up information, pictures and other data which had been forgotten or known only to a few. As a playwright, Stavis had one great advantage: he was dealing with highly dramatic material. His hero had been a simple man, yet he reflected a whole era of labor struggle.

When Joe Hill's body was brought to Chicago to be cremated and his ashes scattered over forty-seven states (he "didn't want to be found dead in Utah") 30,000 mourners were singing his songs, and it was as if Joe Hill had never died.

"What kind of a man is this whose death is celebrated with songs of revolt and who has at his bier more mourners than any prince or potentate? . . ." a reporter asked after this spontaneous demonstration.

That question is very well answered by the play.

"The Man Who Never Died," a play in 3 Acts by Barrie Stavis, The Jan Hus Theatre, 351 East 74th Street, New York City.

Performances:

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 8:30 P.M.

Saturday at 6:30 and 10 P.M.

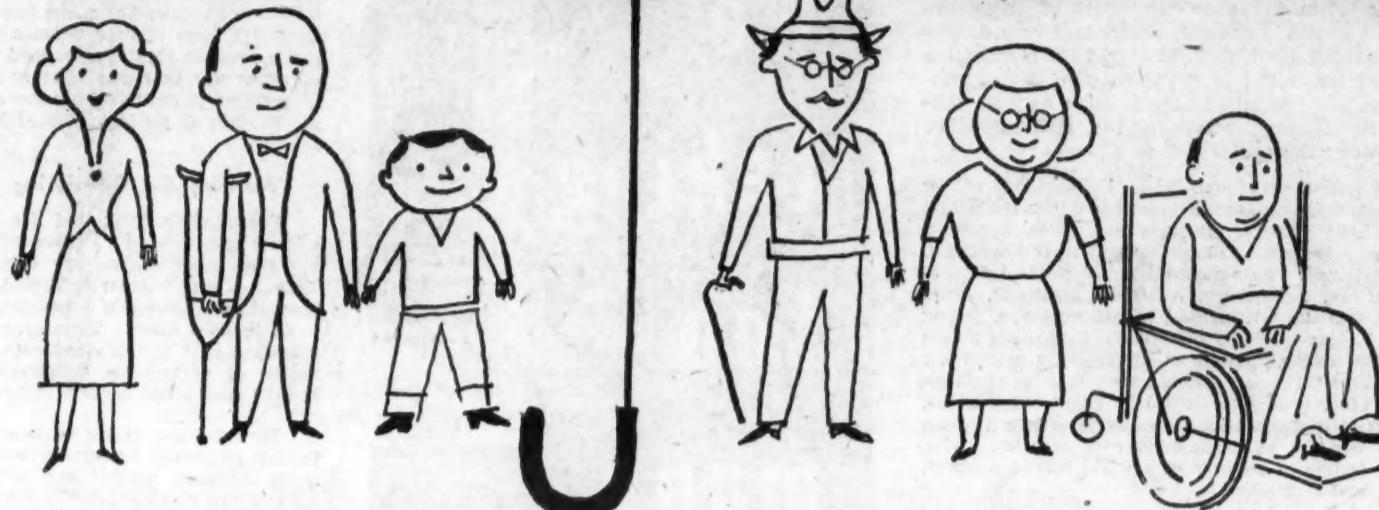
Sunday at 3 and 7 P.M.

Prices:

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.50; Friday and Saturday evenings \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.50.

"The Songs of Joe Hill" on the Folkways record label, sung by Joe Glazer (educational director of the United Rubber Workers of America) 10-inch hi-fi long-playing record; \$4.50. Songs include, among others: Casey Jones, Pie in the Sky and Joe Hill. Record may be ordered from Folkways Records and Service Corp., 117 W. 46th St., N.Y. 36, N.Y.

SOCIAL SECURITY



New Benefits Aid Disabled Workers, Children, Parents

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Consumer Expert for The Record

It's one thing to get Congress to improve Social Security benefits. But it's another to get the potential beneficiaries to know the new rules and take the necessary action to get their payments.

Already some people who could benefit from the latest amendments seem in danger of forfeiting potential payments. Applications from newly-eligible people are slow in arriving. For example, dependents of disabled workers are now eligible for monthly payments, but only a fraction of those eligible in this category have applied so far.

Such dependents of disabled workers who now also are eligible include children under 18, or children over 18 if they are disabled and unmarried and if the disability began before 18; also, wives 62 or older, or under 62 if they have in their care dependent children.

There are others who have become eligible, who may be even harder to locate than the dependents of disabled workers.

The main fact about Social Security that many people still don't understand is that payments never arrive automatically. Even when you become eligible, you have to apply.

For example, Social Security insures young mothers against the death of the family breadwinner. But it still takes a big volunteer network of union personnel, social workers, ministers and undertakers to remind young widows about this important family-insurance feature of the Social Security law, though it's been in existence for 18 years.

Recently an older man already getting Social Security accidentally noticed an article which indicated that his disabled stepdaughter might be eligible for benefits even though she was over 18. He had enough initiative to ask his local Social Security office about this. It turned out that not only was his stepdaughter eligible but so was his wife since she had a dependent child in her care.

Both could have had payments for several years. The family forfeited several years' payments, since monthly benefits can be paid retroactively for only twelve months.

Besides disabled workers' dependents, here are others eligible under the 1958 amendments, many of whom apparently don't realize it. You may know someone in this category among your relatives or acquaintances, and in fact, one day may be in one of these groups yourself:

DEPENDENT PARENTS: There are about 80,000 aged men and women who were dependent upon sons or daughters who died, but who previously could not be paid benefits because the deceased worker was survived by a spouse or child. Some of these people may have applied to a local Social Security office at some past time, and been turned down. Because it didn't appear they ever would be eligible, the offices did not keep a record of their names.

Under the new amendments, they and other dependent parents of deceased workers who never did apply, can get payments beginning with a check for September (retroactively), if they find out they are eligible and make an application.

DISABLED WORKERS who had worked under Social Security for five years or more, but could not get disability benefits under the old law because they had not worked a year and a half out of the last three years before they became disabled, now are eligible.

The law still requires at least five years of work, but the additional requirement of work in the three years before the disability

started has been dropped. About 35,000 disabled workers aged 50 or over can get payments under this change, and about 15,000 under 50 can have their future benefits protected by having their earnings records "frozen."

DISABLED CHILDREN OVER 18, of retired or deceased workers can get disabled child's benefits without showing that they were getting at least half their support from their retired, disabled, or deceased parent. About 50,000 people are eligible in this category.

Disabled workers whose benefits have been reduced or were not payable because they were receiving workmen's compensation or other Federal disability benefits will no longer have those disability benefits deducted from their Social Security.

Those already on the rolls do not need to apply again. But those who have not applied because no payment could be made to them should apply now. Also, workers with long-standing disabilities may benefit from the new law which extends from June 30, 1958 to June 30, 1961, the period in which they can apply to have their Social Security records frozen as of the time they actually became disabled. About 30,000 aged 50 or over will be immediately eligible for benefits because of the extension and about 15,000 more who are under 50 can have their earnings records frozen.

OTHER DEPENDENTS: About 5,000 people are affected by amendments changing the eligibility requirements for the payment of dependents and survivors' benefits. Some of these changes permit the continuation of benefit payments where dependents and survivors marry. Others permit the payment of family benefits where a child had not been adopted at least one year before a worker died, or where a retired worker adopted a child less than 3 years ago.

How to Avoid Losing Any of Your Benefits

There are four times when it is especially important to consult the Social Security office:

1. When you reach retirement age (62 for women, 65 for men), find out about your Social Security rights. Even if you are still earning an income, you may be eligible for full or partial payments.

2. When you reach age 72. Benefits may then be payable even if you are working full time.

3. If a worker covered by Social Security dies, a member of his family should make prompt inquiry to learn if survivors' insurance is payable.

4. If you are covered by Social Security and become disabled, have someone consult the office.

To protect your Social Security account:

1. Always show your Social Security card when you start a new job.

2. Make a periodic check (about every three years) of the earnings credited to your Social Security account. You can do this by mailing postcard Form OAR-7004 to the Social Security Administration, Baltimore, Md. Your local Social Security office will give you the card.

3. If you become permanently disabled, have your Social Security credits "frozen." Otherwise, a long period of illness or disability could lower your average earnings, and your eventual benefits.

By HAROLD AARON, M.D.

AMERICANS spend over 200 million dollars a year on vitamin products. Most of these are "multi-vitamin" capsules, elixirs and syrups containing vitamins A, D, E, K, C and the B vitamins—from vitamin B 1 to B 12. Many of these preparations also contain minerals such as iron, calcium, magnesium, cobalt and a half-dozen or more other minerals.

The American people have been convinced by vitamin and drug manufacturers that unless the multi-vitamin and mineral products are taken regularly, their life expectancy will decline and their health will be undermined. Vitamin products are claimed to prevent fatigue, nervousness, colds, rheumatisms, heart trouble, skin disease, anemia, sexual weakness, falling hair and other troubles. Many doctors reinforce beliefs about the magical powers of vitamins by prescribing or injecting them for patients with fatigue, nervousness or other symptoms caused by emotional tensions. There is little doubt that for many persons, a vitamin product can act as a tranquilizer or sedative, giving them a feeling of security in a world full of torment, conflict and frustration.

The normal adult who consumes a "well-balanced" diet does not need any vitamin product at any time. The dietary allowances recommended by our leading nutrition authority, the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council, for adults, children, pregnant and nursing mothers can only be obtained from a well-balanced diet. Such a diet emphasizes the "protective" foods i.e. milk products; fruits; vegetables; meat, fish and fowl; cereal products—with grain or fortified; and eggs.

Vitamin A and D. Children and pregnant nursing mothers need a Vitamin D supplement of 400 to 800 USP units daily. This can be obtained from a quart of milk containing 400 units of vitamin D or from a single capsule or tablet of Vitamin D (usually combined with vitamin A). In childhood and for nursing or pregnant mothers, no more than 800 units of vitamin D and about 2,500-5,000 units of A are necessary to prevent rickets and vitamin A deficiency. The vitamin D stored in the body from summer sunshine usually provides enough for year-round requirements of other adults. Fish liver oil preparations are rich in vitamins A and D. They can be bought in liquid or capsules. Capsules, though more expensive, are convenient and keep well. Vitamin A and D tablets, especially the uncoated type, vary in stability; if you must buy tablets, buy coated ones. Vitamin D keeps poorly in combinations with dicalcium phosphate.

Vitamin B complex. Physicians use pure synthetic B vitamins for the treatment of severe deficiency disorders such as beri-beri and pellagra. Even in such cases, the pure synthetic vitamins will not prevent a recurrence unless combined with a wholesome, balanced diet, and unless the conditioning causes (digestive disorders, liver disease, infection, etc.) are removed at the same time. B12 and folic acid should be taken only on doctor's prescription. They are valuable in treatment of pernicious anemia and similar blood disorders. None of the B vitamins will prevent or cause the common type of anemia—"iron deficiency anemia." B vitamin preparations should be kept in the refrigerator. Liquid vitamin B preparations are more subject to deterioration than capsules or tablets.

B vitamin preparations are prescribed or injected by doctors when serious digestive disorders, liver disease and other diseases interfere with the absorption, storage or utilization of vitamins derived from food. The best sources of B vitamins are protein foods such as meat, fish, fowl, eggs, milk products and liver. Many B vitamins are obtained from green or leafy vegetables.

Wheat germ and wheat germ cereals must be considered foods and not B complex concentrates, since the germ contains about 30% protein, 12% fat, and relatively small amounts of B vitamins.

Vitamin C deficiency or scurvy can be prevented

by the use of citrus fruit juice. About four ounces a day of fresh, frozen, or canned juice is sufficient for most adults and children. During pregnancy and lactation, about eight ounces are needed. Tomato juice may be used instead of citrus juice. About 6 to 8 ounces daily will meet average vitamin C requirements. Synthetic ascorbic acid is prescribed when there is allergy or sensitivity to citrus fruit or tomatoes. The tablet is preferred to the liquid because of its greater stability. All vitamin C products should be kept in the refrigerator.

Warning On Overdosing With Vitamins

Some people think that if a little vitamin is good, a lot is better. Serious disease of the bone, brain, kidney and other organs has occurred from excess of vitamin D and vitamin A. Most A and D vitamin liquid products are extremely concentrated and are administered in drop dosage. Increasing the dose on the assumption that it will accelerate growth and improve health of children is dangerous. Excess of vitamin K may also cause toxic symptoms.

Diet faddists proclaim rejuvenating and life-extending properties for certain foods—particularly blackstrap molasses, yogurt, and wheat germ. Blackstrap molasses is a crude product suitable only for animal feed because of its high content of indigestible mineral residue. Yogurt is "cultured" milk which has no advantage over plain buttermilk. Wheat germ is a good source of protein but much less palatable than eggs, fish, meat or poultry which are even better protein sources.

Faddists and some vitamin drug manufacturers often say that the method of growth, transportation, processing and storage of modern food products results in serious deterioration of vitamin and other properties of foods so that it is necessary to take supplementary amounts of vitamins and minerals. There is no proof for this belief. If a diet of protective foods can be purchased and eaten regularly, there is no need for extra vitamins or minerals. Most weight reducing diets can be planned in such a way that all the protective foods are included in proper amounts and without the need for taking a vitamin-mineral supplement. Extra vitamins and minerals will not prevent colds, coughs, rheumatism, fatigue, baldness, loss of hair or loss of temper. When you hear or read a vitamin or vitamin-mineral advertisement, remember the promoter is interested in your money, not your health. A well-rounded diet, needed by both children and adults and providing all the vitamins and minerals required for good health, will include the following:

Protein: important sources are meat, milk or cheese, eggs, fish, liver and fowl.

Vitamin A: important sources are milk products, oleomargarine fortified with vitamin A and green and yellow vegetables.

Vitamin B complex: the important sources of protein also provide all the B vitamins. Many components of the complex are found in green or leafy vegetables.

Vitamin C: important sources are citrus fruits, tomatoes, and green peppers.

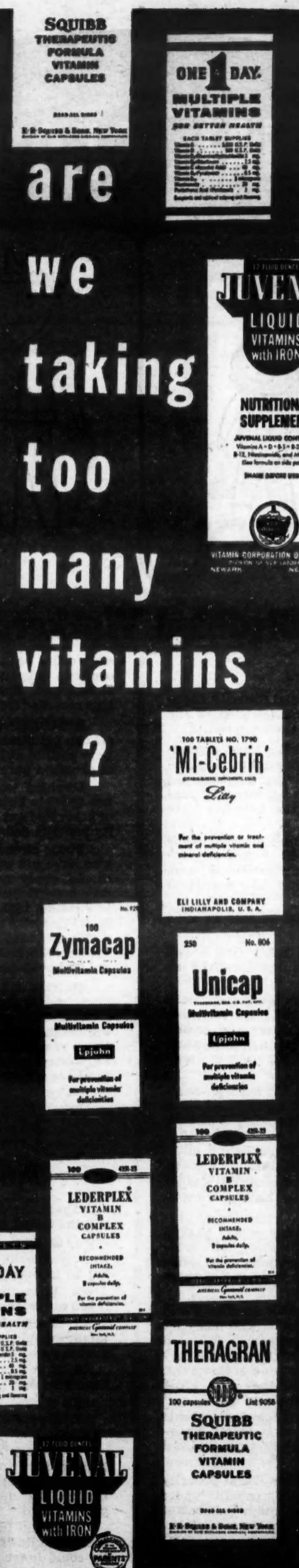
Vitamin D: important sources are fish liver oils and synthetic equivalents for children and mothers.

Minerals, particularly calcium and phosphorus: important sources are milk and cheese.

Iron: important sources are the same as for protein except for milk and milk products, which do not provide iron; iron is also found in a variety of other foods, including fruits, vegetables, and grain products.

Other minerals: Iodine can be obtained from iodized salt and is necessary to prevent goitre.

The need for "trace" minerals such as manganese, cobalt, copper and other minerals so liberally introduced into commercial vitamin-mineral products, has not been established. Sufficient amounts are present in ordinary diets.

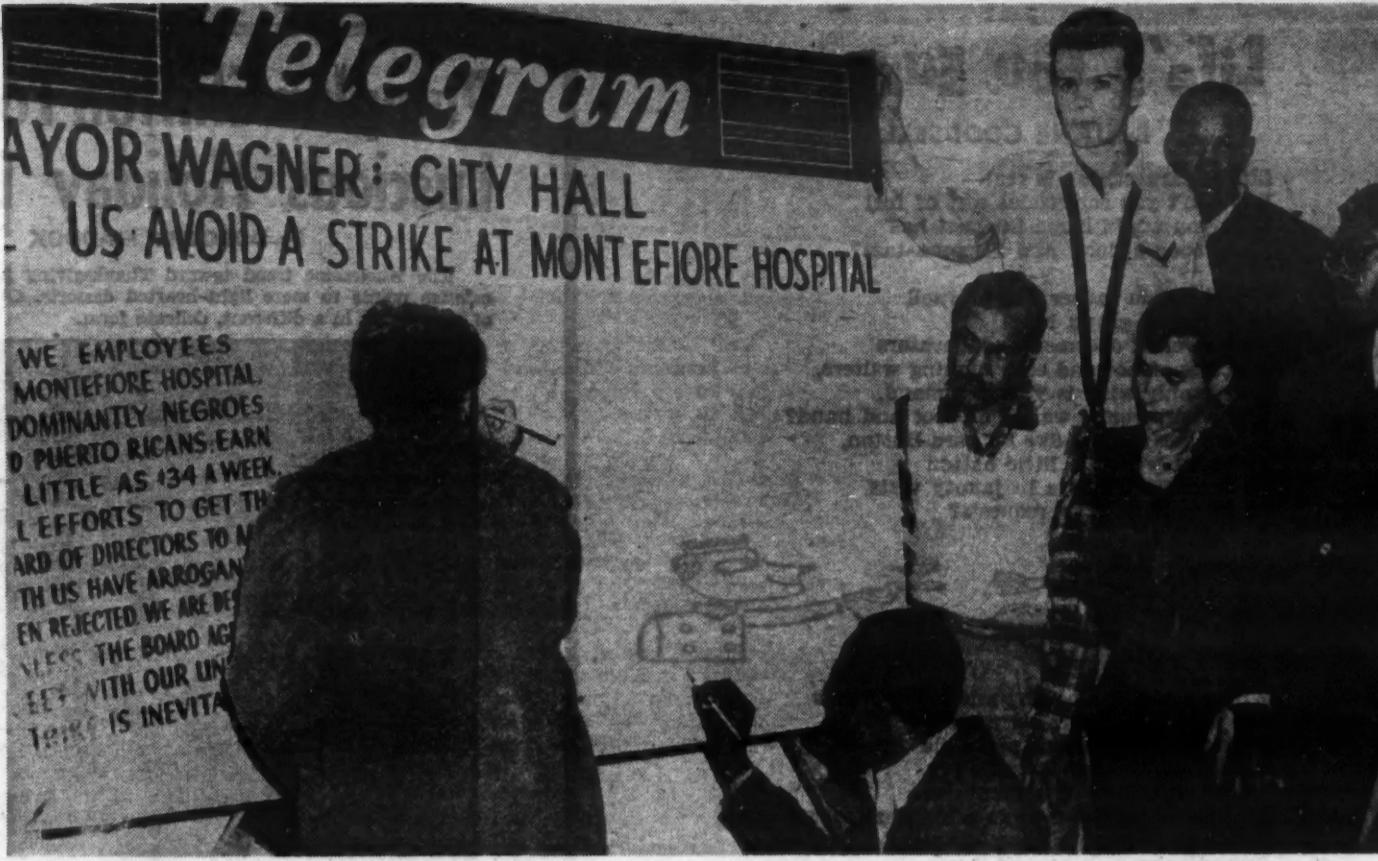




Telegram

AYOR WAGNER: CITY HALL
US AVOID A STRIKE AT MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL

WE EMPLOYEES
MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL
DOMINANTLY NEGROES
D PUERTO RICANS EARN
LITTLE AS \$34 A WEEK
EFFORTS TO GET TH
ARD OF DIRECTORS TO M
TH US HAVE ARROGAN
EN REJECTED WE ARE DE
EES THE BOARD AG
EE WITH OUR UN
TATION IS INEVITAB



Picket signs at Montefiore (at left) and giant telegram to Mayor Wagner tell plight of hospital workers.

New York's Most Exploited Workers Are Organizing

By MOE FONER
Editor, 1199 Drug News

Addressing a group of workers at Montefiore Hospital recently, a department supervisor stated: "Come to us with your problems. If you don't earn enough money for clothing or food, the hospital will help you get relief from the city."

This offer of relief aid to the 750 workers who perform essential full-time jobs at one of the largest voluntary hospitals in the world is typical of the insults and degradation these workers have endured for many years. Predominantly Negroes and Puerto Ricans, they do the hospital's cooking and cleaning; among them are nurse's aids, maintenance men and registered pharmacists. The vast majority earn as little as \$34 a week, which is far below the pitiful, rock-bottom figure set by the City's Department of Welfare for the support of a family. Many must seek relief assistance so that their families will not starve. But their sweatshop wage standards are only part of the picture of exploitation confronting Montefiore workers.

They lead lives of almost total insecurity:

- They can be fired at will without any recourse to any city, state or federal labor agency.
- They are excluded from the benefits of minimum wage laws.
- They are excluded from the benefits of unemployment insurance.
- They are excluded from the benefits of disability laws.

Small wonder that they have come to be known as "today's forgotten men and women."

Four months ago, a small group of Montefiore workers decided to organize a union. They had heard that the RWDSU's Retail Drug Employees Local 1199, through its Hospital Division, had won a contract at another voluntary hospital, Brooklyn's Maimonides Hospital.

1199 President Leon J. Davis assigned two organizers, Division Director Ted Mitchell and Organizer Elliot Godhoff to meet with the group from Montefiore. Within two months, more than 600 workers joined 1199, held meetings, elected stewards and asked for a meeting with the hospital management.

Victor Riesenfeld, President of the Board of Directors at Montefiore, was vacationing in Europe. The workers patiently awaited his return. Mr. Riesenfeld came home in September, but ignored their request. Letters,

petitions and telegrams to the entire board met with the same stony silence.

Both the New York City CIO and AFL sought to arrange a conference. Again silence. New York City Labor Commissioner Felix tried. Again no answer. A three-hour stoppage by the workers also failed to produce results. In a quarter-page advertisement in the New York Times last week, the workers told their full story to the public. In this "Open Letter to the Board of Directors" they warned of a strike unless their reasonable request for a meeting is granted.

The plight of the workers has already reached the public through the press. The leading Spanish language paper, *El Diario de Nueva York*, has made it a major issue in the Spanish-speaking community. Front-page headlines, photos and editorials in a 12-article series have exposed conditions at the hospitals. The New York Post and the Amsterdam News have also carried lengthy stories on the situation.

Montefiore is supported by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. As a non-profit institution, the hospital has sought to justify the low wages and miserable conditions of its workers by pointing to its annual deficit and noting that it must seek funds yearly to offset this deficit.

In reply, 1199 spokesmen point out that wages in city-owned hospitals average \$21 a week more than at Montefiore. Thus, Leon Davis notes, "the Montefiore workers, the people who can least afford it, are the real philanthropists."

This is substantiated by a comparison of wage scales at Montefiore with those of city-owned hospital workers, who are members of unions. The workers at Montefiore are subsidizing the hospital to the tune of \$824,000 a year, more than twice the amount it receives from Federation as its share of the annual fund-raising drive.

Many of Montefiore's directors have earned a reputation as staunch liberals and outstanding civic leaders. Now their liberalism and humanitarian feelings are being put to a stern test. Will they back their board president's arbitrary refusal to discuss the workers' demands with the union they have chosen to represent them? Will they show more concern for the physical plant of the hospital—now undergoing substantial enlargement and modernization—than for the welfare of those who keep the hospital running efficiently?

Seven hundred and fifty workers at Montefiore—and thousands of others at other voluntary hospitals throughout the city—are eagerly awaiting the answer of the directors to these important questions.

Pharmacists Paid \$80 Wk!

Montefiore Hospital Hit On Low Wages

By JAMES L. NICKS
Montefiore Hospital, reputed to be one of the largest voluntary hospitals in the world for the treatment of long-range illness, and which has some of the nation's top liberals as directors

En Los Hospitales Voluntarios La "Caridad No Comienza Por Casa"

For JOHN L. ORTIZ, JR.

ARTICULO II
La gran "obra de caridad" hacia los hospitales voluntarios de la Ciudad, la cual no ha sido reconocida, la realizan los trabajadores horribles y de color, quienes reciben sueldos miserables de hasta sólo \$34 dólares semanales por 48 horas de trabajo. Co-

Explotan a Millares De Trabajadores En El Montefiore y Otros Hospitales

Por JOHN L. ORTIZ, JR.

ARTICULO I
Más de 30,000 trabajadores, la mayoría puerorriqueños, están siendo sárdicamente explotados en 81 hospitales voluntarios de la Ciudad de Nueva York. La situación de estos obreros es desesperada porque, bajo las actuales leyes, ellos no tienen

el derecho de formar un sindicato ni de demandar mejoras salariales.

The church's first services were Palm Sunday that year. Deborah Banister and No.

will there be a STRIKE at Montefiore Hospital

will there be a STRIKE at Montef

Life's Too Earnest

By JANE GOODSELL

Life is earnest, life is real—
But don't you sometimes sort of feel
That you would like a life that has
More boop-a-doop and razz-ma-tazz?

Wouldn't you rather like to dwell
In a plushy grand hotel
With liveried doormen and elevators
And lots of hot and cold running waiters,
Whose only wish is your command,
And where you're waited on foot and hand?
Where you can act like Barbara Hutton,
And simply push a little button
To summon bellboys in jaunty vests
To fill unreasonable requests?



Where cooking, cleaning and other chores
Are not any concern of yours?
If you want a beer or apple pie
Or hot pastrami on Russian rye,
A haircut, shave or a manicure
Or Swedish massage from a blond masseur
Or jasmine tea in a porcelain cup,
Just call the desk to send it up!

Do you ever, now and then,
Get a longing sort of yen
To toss your scruples all away,
And gloriously disobey
Everything your mother taught you?
Not to do things that you ought to?
Wouldn't you sort of like to be
Devil-may-care and fancy-free?
To cater to your slightest whim,
And tell your boss what you think of him?
To guzzle candy and soda pop,
And make a face at a traffic cop?



To squander all your hard-earned dough,
And say "Okay," when you should say, "No"?
To brag and boast like a buccaneer,
And not see your dentist twice a year?
To put your feet on the davenport,
And act like a simply lousy sport?

Do you ever wish that you
Had nothing in the world to do?
No clocks to punch, no dates to keep,
No calls to make or floors to sweep?
Wouldn't you sort of, truth to tell,
Like to be a ne'er-do-well,
And lollygag around a beach
Out of committee chairmen's reach?
Away from all the people who
Think up things for you to do,
Like organizing rummage sales,
And group-inspecting county jails?
Wouldn't you like to feel that you
Could sleep till noon if you wanted to
Or soak all day in bubblebath
Without incurring righteous wrath



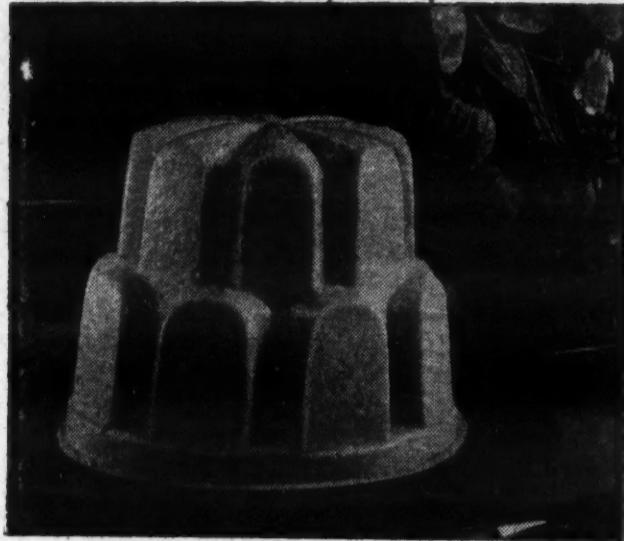
—Record Drawings by Marjorie Glaubach
From conscientious people who
Annoyingly depend on you?

The world is full of such a lot
Of things that I would rather not
Do, but must, and by the time
I've finished them, I find that I'm
Too tired and too late to do
Things that I've looked forward to.

Pumpkin Chiffon Tops Off Luscious Holiday Dinner

By DOROTHY MADDOX

The wholesome trend toward Thanksgiving feasts with fewer calories points to more light-hearted desserts. Oh, yes—pumpkin, of course, but in a different, delicate form.



This pumpkin chiffon follows the principle of the regular pumpkin pie filling, with the addition of unflavored gelatin and beaten egg whites to achieve a light chiffon texture.

The result is a fluffy, refrigerator-made dessert in a handsome mold. It can be made a day in advance.

Note: If you still favor pie for dessert, turn the pumpkin chiffon mixture into a baked crust. Then chill until firm.

Pumpkin Chiffon (6 Servings)

One envelope unflavored gelatin, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup firmly packed brown sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon each of salt, nutmeg and cinnamon; $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon ginger, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups evaporated milk, 2 eggs, separated; $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups canned or cooked pumpkin, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cream of tartar, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup granulated sugar.

Mix together gelatin, brown sugar, salt and spices in top of double boiler. Stir in evaporated milk and egg yolks; mix well.

Place over boiling water and cook, stirring occasionally, until gelatin dissolves and mixture thickens slightly, (about 6 minutes).

Remove from heat; stir in pumpkin. Cool, stirring occasionally, until mixture is chilled and mounds when dropped from a spoon.

Beat egg whites until foamy. Add cream of tartar and beat until stiff, but not dry.

Gradually add granulated sugar and beat until very stiff. Fold into pumpkin mixture; turn into a six-cup mold. Chill until firm. Unmold to serve.

If desired, recipe may be doubled and turned into a 12-cup mold.

Free Crochet Pattern



EVERYTHING TO OUTFIT THE CARRIAGE SET: For festive holiday outings, here are a blanket, pert little sacque, bonnet, mittens and all. Treat a favorite youngster to the whole ensemble for Christmas, or make all of your baby gifts this year from one handy set of directions. Each item is crocheted with puff stitch accents from a soft, fine baby wool twisted with lustrous strands of rayon for a special, dressed-up look. To receive free instructions, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the Needlework Department of The RWDSU, 132 W. 43rd St., New York 36, N.Y., and ask for PUFF-STITCH CARRIAGE SET: Leaflet No. C-343.

lighter side of the record

record

Fish Story

A famous story told by E. V. Durling, a syndicated newspaper columnist, was recalled when Durling died recently. The story went like this:

A news commentator had written in protest against the high cost of living.

When it was published, he received a telephone call from a stranger who said:

"I can't agree with you that the cost of living is too high. My wife and I live on 68 cents a week."

Exclaimed the commentator: "Sixty-eight cents a week, did you say?"

"Yes," the stranger answered, "and we have plenty to eat."

The commentator replied: "But that's fantastic. Plenty to eat on 68 cents a week! I would like to have your story. But so I can be certain of the details, could you please speak a little louder?"

The stranger weakly replied: "But I can't speak any louder. I'm a goldfish."

The Last Straw

A refrigerator salesman pleaded: "Lady, you can save enough on your food bill to pay for it."

"Maybe so," she said, "but we are paying for the car on the carfare we save, and we are paying for the washing machine on the laundry bill we save. It looks like we just can't afford to save any more at present."

Horse Sense Needed

The reason there were fewer wrecks in the horse and buggy days was because the driver didn't depend wholly on his own intelligence.

Short and Sweet

An Indian petitioned a judge of an Arizona court to give him a shorter name. "What is your name now?", asked the judge.

"Chief Screeching Train Whistle," answered the Indian.

"And to what do you wish to shorten it?", asked the judge.

"Toots," the chief replied.

A Neat Distinction

I was explaining to my fourth graders that a word of address is set off from the rest of the sentence by a comma or commas. As an illustration, I wrote: "Mary, open your book."

A hand shot up and Teresa asked, "What do you call the word of address when talking to a boy?"

"The same thing," I replied.

"But I don't get it," she said. "Wouldn't it be something else, like 'word of pants'?"

—Leola Antweiler, North Madison (Ohio) Elementary School.

Paradise Almost Lost

This is one they tell in Poland. A hypnotist at a Warsaw theatre peered into a volunteer's eyes and said: "You are in Africa, you are hot, dying of thirst." The subject clutched his throat, stuck out a swollen tongue.

"Now you are in Siberia," the hypnotist continued, "you are freezing." The subject rubbed his hands and feet agonized by cold. The hypnotist snapped his fingers and the subject returned to normal.

Putting him into a trance again, the hypnotist said: "You are an American, you are out of work, you are in rags." The subject opened one eye and said: "You snap your fingers at me, buddy, and I'll break your neck."

Cherchez La Femme

A woman has been compared to a ship because it costs a lot to keep her in paint and powder, she'll drift off if you don't keep her tied down, she makes her best showing in a high wind, and it takes a man to handle her.

Western Saga

When I discovered that one of my ninth-graders

was well stuck up with bubble gum, I reproved him and sent him to the washroom to remedy the situation. As he left the class, came a voice from the rear: "Have gum. Will travel."

—Charles C. Gorderberg, Central High School, Rock Island, Illinois.

Extra Thankful

A seventh-grader's definition of Thanksgiving: "... a time when we thank God for the many things we have and the many things we haven't."

—G. Johanson, New York City

The Good Mixer

"What you should do," the doctor advised his patient, "is to stop worrying and to bury yourself in your work."

"Boy," exclaimed the patient, "and me a concrete mixer!"

The "Fleeting" Life

One flea to another on leaving the movie on a rainy night: "Do we walk or do we take a dog?"

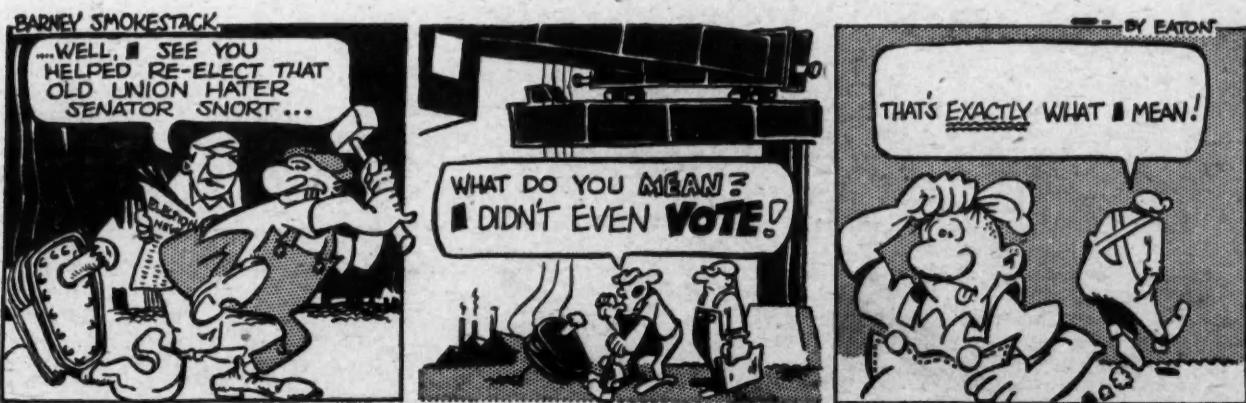
Momism

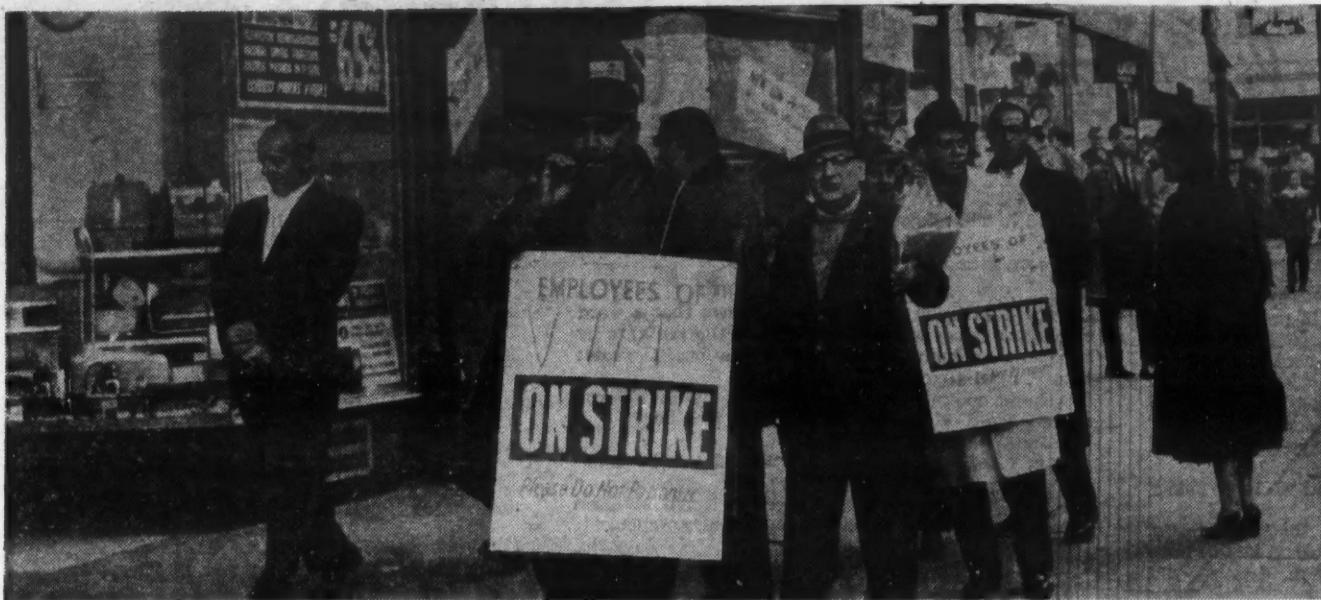
A mother's life is not a happy one. She is torn between the fear that some designing female will carry off her son and that no designing male will do the same for her daughter.

On Capitol Hill

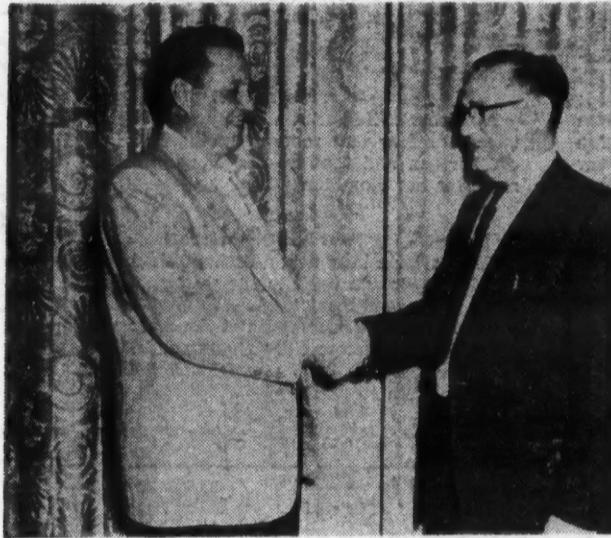
Tired after a busy day, a distinguished congressman handed the menu back to the waiter and said, "Just bring me a good meal."

A good meal was served and the congressman gave the waiter a generous tip. "Thank you, sir," the waiter said, "and if you have any friends that can't read, just send 'em to me."





PICKETING TO VICTORY are these District 65 members striking against Vim retail TV and appliance chain in New York. Thousands of fellow members turned out to back them up and settlement came on Nov. 9 after second day of strike at 60-store chain. Main aims of workers were met by settlement. Story on Page 5.



RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT of Indiana RWDSU Joint Board, Ralph Hilligas, (r.), is congratulated by Int'l Sec.-Treas. Al Heaps at biennial convention of Board held in South Bend Nov. 8-9. Attending were delegates from 14 locals in the state, representing more than 1,600 members.

Photo Highlights Of RWDSU Members in Action



DEFEAT OF RIGHT-TO-WORK LAW in Ohio was helped by union members like these RWDSUers, employees of the recently organized Deeds Dairy in Lancaster, O. (See page 9 for feature on R-T-W campaign.) They warned voters, with campaign slogans such as one on sign above, to "Beware the dangerous quirk in 'Right to Work'." Contract negotiating team members at Deeds, seated, left to right, are Leo Flowers, Howard Benson, Chairman Gerald Allen, and Exec. Sec. George Vickroy; standing, Paul Wilson and Vice Chairman Ben Rutter.